FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

not paying for duplicate circula-

FALT LAKE SUFFERS

Building of Redman Van and Storage Company Burns to The Ground.

VALUABLE HORSES ARE LOST.

Hundreds Look on While Thirty-Seven Fine Animals and Ten Hounds Perish.

administration Criticised for Replacing Experienced Fire Fighters With \$60 a Month Men.

Total loss\$250,000 Buildings 25,000 B. F. Redman wagons, Individual losses 171,000

******* The most disastrous fire that has visof Salt Lake since Wednesday mornng, Feb. 11, 1903, started at 11 o'clock ast night in buildings occupied by the elman Van & Storage company, situated in the block bounded by First and cond South and Second and Taird West streets. The blaze above referred to was the Atlas block fire, which caused a loss of \$126,000. Last night's conflagration caused a loss amounting to nearly \$250,000.

Where the buildings once stood are now half destroyed walls, charred timher, heaps of ashes, piles of brick, bodles of valuable horses and hounds, burned to a crisp; ruins of automobiles, vans, wagons, buggies, etc. At noon today the ruins were still burning, and a force of firemen were at work keeping three streams of water playing constantly on the seething mass.

ORIGIN NOT KNOWN.

The origin of the fire is not known, but that it started in the sheds between the warehouse and the stables there can be no doubt. The sheds were frame and were stored with vans, wagons, automobiles and other vehicles. From the point of origin the fire spread north to the stable which was part frame and part brick. The frame part was walled with sheet from. In the stable was about 100 tons of hay and grand, and this furnished food for the

how long the fire had been burn-Just how long the fire had been burning before discovered can not be determined, but between the time of the alarm and the arrival of the fire fighting force, the flames has gained such headway, fanned by a wind from the south, there was s'im chance indeed of raying the buildings, and it was with difficulty that surrounding residences

DISCOVERY OF BLAZE,

The fire was discovered while Nightwatchman James Kinney was at lunch. William F. Burton, son of the late Gen. R. T. Burton, residing at 118 Second East, saw the flames shooting skyward from the sheds and at once gave the clarm. Persons at the home of Gen. Isurton, whose body was in the house at the time, also saw the flames, and turned in an alarm.

Chief Vail and Asst. Chief Crosby, fellowed by the fire apparatus and trews from stations 1, 2 and 3, were quickly on the scene. Later the crew from No. 4 arrived, while No. 5 relieved No. 1 at headquarters to afford pro-

No. 1 at headquarters to afford pro-tection to other parts of the city in the event of another alarm. Chiefs Vall and Crosby, with 28 men and all the lable fire fighting machinery, quick-egan to fight the blaze, but the task an unequal one, as by this time the to an unequal one, as by this time the one buildings were wrapped in flames. In the barn were 43 valuable horses of 11 hounds. Six horses were taken t of the burning building and one und, old faithful "Rags," owned by r. Redman, escaped. Thirty-seven Redman, escaped. Thirty-seven

VALUABLE HORSES BURNED. enty-six of the fine animals be-

Twenty-six of the fine animals be-nged to the Storage company, six and to Kahn's, two to the King Hard-are company, two to the Western taking company and one to a man timed Voss of Colorado Springs Among the animals was B, F. Red-an's \$1,000 saddle horse Paul Pfoutz, and animals was a constant of the colorado and the colorado saddle horse valued at ducated saddle horse valued at 0, belonging to Mr. Voss, was al-rued to leath. The other horses those used on the vans and were g the linest stock of the kind in

COL. HOLMES LOSES \$10,000.

Manager B. F. Redman of the stor-Manager B. F. Redman of the stor-e company stated this moraing that a loss to the company would be over 0.000. The goods destroyed with e warehouse were valued at about 71,000, and the Aaron Keyser es-o which owned the barn occupied the Redman company sustains a the Redman company, sustains a s of \$25,000.

Among the vehicles destroyed was he fine electric automobile, owned y Mrs. Holmes, wife of Col. Edwin. Helmes. The machine was valued t \$8.500. Two or three other machines were destroyed. Some of the work stored in the warehouse were considered. figured. The Keysor barn was cov-ered by insurance and the Redman company carried a policy of \$10,000. RING LADY SAVED.

Of the 10 greyhounds burnd to death, ive belonged to the Butte kennels and five to Mr. Redman. Ring Indy, the famous hound that won the Waterloo stoke at the recent coursing must was not burned as Mr. Redman sent the hound to the kennels Tuesday afternoon.

MR. READMAN'S SATEMENT.

Mr. READMAN'S SATEMENT. things choked and burned to dea while hundreds stood near, helples unable to do a thing, was terrible. the company would begin to re-immediately and that the work curing down the cracked walls cleaning out the ruins would be-eday if the fire is completely ex-

no horses it simply cannot get over the final let of horses in the country and among them was my trained reading. porce I'mut. I would not have taken

vas Mr. Voss educated saddle horse, orth at least \$1,590. Mr. Voss is of Colorado Springs and led to the with me recently. Col. Holmes' loss will amount to more that experience are vehicles heades the auto were destroyed. I am going to my bankers not burned."

HORRIBLE FEATURE.

The worst feature of the conflagrathe worst leading of the horses. The poor animals became gante-stricken and cashed wildly about the barning building, screaming, kicking and bitting. After six had been reacted several attempts were made by heroic thremen and voluntears to set some of the other. and volunteers to get some of the of and volunteers to get some of the with failure. One young man was painfully injured by being kicked. Some of the horses were not incinerated but were smothered by tons of hay when the roof of the stable collapsed. The frenzied horses could be plainly seen by firemen and spectators who were powerless to render any aid owing to the intense heat. One by one the dumb brutes fell from the herce attack of the count flames. the cruel flames.

SHIFTING OF WIND.

A peculiar feature of the five the shifting of the wind. When department arrived the wind was ing from the south. The sheds ing from the south. The sheds between the storage house and the stab were quickly wiped our and then the blaze swept into the stable. The frish ful heat soon caused the roof and walls to collapse. For perhaps an hour the uncontrollable flames roared licking up everything in their path and then sud-denly the wind shifted from south to

denly the wind shifted from south to morth and the other building was soon enveloped in flames.

The firemen and volunteers performed acts of bravery. Giving up all hope of saving anything in the buildings they turned their attention to the protection of adjacent property. A young man named Edgar White, prevented a fire at the Burton home by keeping a stream of water from the garden hose at play on the roof.

FUREMEN INJURED.

Two firemen were injured, one of them quite seriously. Capt. William Ayland with fireman "Jim" Paul and Sam Roberts, were pouring a stream of water from the hose into the flames when one of the brick walls fell with a crash. Roberts managed to escape the flying brick but Capt. Ayland and Paul were not so fortunate. Capt. Ayland received two bad scalp wounds, several cuts on the face, a badly bruised hand and several other injuries. His back was also wrenched. Fireman Paul received a badly bruised knoe. Ayland was knocked unconscious but quickly regained his senses and returned to the fight. He remained at his post of duty, as did Paul, until ordered away. Capt. Ayland is now at headquarters nursing his wounds. Harry Robbins of No. 2 was slightly scorched but remained on duty all hight.

WORKED ALL NIGHT.

Manager Redman remained at the Manager Redman remained at the scene all night. He organized a fire brigade and tried to save some of the property stored in the building. While the firemen did all they could to prevent the spread of flames, about 100 volunteers worked to get goods out of the building. Their efforts were shore lived as the flames quickly reached the building and made further work impossible.

Just as soon as the magnitude of the Just as soon as the magnitude of the fire was known, word was sent to the waterworks department and keepers of the reservoirs were notified. Chief Vail stated today that the department had plenty of water. The pressure was 95 pounds from the First and Second South street mains. One englise was in operation and 5,000 feet of hose were in use. But, though stream after stream of water poured into the seething mass the flames could not be checked. Chief Vail said that when he arrived it was apparent that the buildings could not be saved as the fire had got such a tremendous start.

ADMINISTRATION CRITICISED

The administration was freely criticised today and some unnecessa hard things were said about the Some expressed the opinion hat the department should have been able to prevent the fire spreading from the stable and sheds to the main build-ing. One citizen said: "The administration is to blame for

"The administration is to blame for the many radical changes which have been made in the department. The old reliable experienced fire fighters, or most of them, were removed from the department when the 'American' party took control of affairs here. Now the department has a bunch of \$60 per month men, and boys, and it should be apparent to anyone that desired results cannot be obtained by constant changes."

INDIVIDUAL LOSSES.

It will be days before the actual loss brought about by the fire will be tabulated and then only in estimates. The big warehouse was filled with stuff of all kinds. Reports coming in slowly make it plain that the goods destroyed in this building will run away up above present estimates. There were 125 fine planes in the storehouse, belonging to pianos in the storehouse, belonging to as many familles; the William Cooper & Son company of Chicago had \$5,000 & Son company of Chicago had \$5,000 worth of sheep dips put away awaiting distribution among users; the Sult Lake Herald had a carload of paper in the building and other institutions and families both of this city and other places were among those using the warehouses for storage purposes. The heaviest individual loser was the J. P. Poulson company of this city which had \$25,000 worth of bar lixtures storid away. As explained Col. E. F. Uolmes had an automobile and several carlages in the barn. These comprise but a small portion of the individual losses so it can be seen figures, sufficiently large to cover the real loss of the contents of the storehouse would reach a startling aggregate. Owing reach a startling aggregate. Owing to the variety of atuff kept there and the fact that its different owners are scattered far and wide, the figures given are rough estimates; more can hardly be expected this soon after the big conflagration.

SALT LAKE WITH "BEN! While Mr. Redman was completely broken up by the loss of his horses, he smiled through his tears as he spoke he smiled through his tears as he spoke of the sympathy shown him by Sait Lake generally: "No less than a thousand persons have talked with me, either face to face, or over the telephone during the morning," he sail at noon. "And every blessed person had some word of encouragement to offer. I'm not whipped by a long shot," continued the plucky little fellow. "Every hing the company had represented years of the plucky little fellow 'Every'bing the company had represented years of hard work and lots of it. It tok me six years to get our horses toget er-gradually we got good ones; brought them up to a high standar i by treating them right and then to have the po-

"WE'LL BEGIN ALL OVER." "We can and are going to rebuild the warehouse sheds and barns as soon as possible. An engine has been the ruins with water all night inti-today; lumbre has been ordered, and as goon as the standing wall has been torn down and the debris taken away, new walls will

(Continued on page two.)



Thoto by Harry Shipler.

RUINS LEFT BY THE BIG FIRE.

FURNISH THE GOLD

Negotiations for Supplying Twen- Three Sugar Companies Pay the Country Has Learned as Never ty to Forty Millions Are Broken Off.

Demand That United States Government Give a Gnarantee Couldn't Be Complied With.

New York, Nov. 14 .- For several days reports have been in circulation that certain banking interests in this city are engaged in negotiations for the purpose of securing a large amount of gold direct from the Bank of France. These reports also have intimated that certain political questions were in-

certain political questions were involved in negotiations with reference to some preferential tariff.

From authortative sources it is learned that the effort to secure French sold direct was made by the banking house og J. P. Morgan & Co. At the first intimation of impending financial trouble a representative of the Morgan house was sent to Paris for this purpose. The Bank of France intimated its willinguess to send to this country \$20,000,000 gold, but because of its government charter it desired some form of committal from this government in so large a transaction. Communication with Washington was also begun and still continues in the effort to flad some still continues in the effort to find some method by which the transaction can be completed. It is probable, however, that even in the event the Washington officials cannot see their way clear to participate in the matter the gold will be brought over. Collateral doubtless can be given until the exports to France cover the amount when the advance would be met by bills of exchange on Paris. It is stated that no profit whatever will result to the importers of the gold, but that in consequence will mean a loss that it is to stand solely as an public measure of

NEGOTIATIONS BROKEN OFF.

Parls, Nov. 14.-The negtiations which Pierpont Morgan & Co., have been ducting with the Bank of France to conducting with the Bank of France to obtain between twenty and forty millions in gold for direct shipment to New York were definitely broken off today. They had been in progress since last week and for a time seemed on the point of being successful but the final demand that the United States government furnish a guarantee could not be compiled with be complied with.

GOLD PURCHASES.

London, Nov. 14.—The United States today purchased £451,000 in bar gold and £278,000 in American Eagles from the bark of England.

THIRD RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT OPENS.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14.—The third Russian parliament was opened in the Tauride palace at 11 o'clock this morning, in the presence of Premier Stolypin and the cabinet, by M. Goluboff, vice president of the council of the empire. The religious service preceding the opening was conducted by the Metropolitan, Antonius, and a large number of bishops and other high ecclesiastics and was made the occasion for a great display of patriotic enthusiams on the part of the Moderate members. The emperor's name was vigorously cheered.

The city is perfectly quiet. A few hundred students gathered in the vicin-ity of the palace but they did not at-tempt to make a demonstration.

TO CARRY HARRIMAN RAILS.

New York, Nov. 14.-It is stated !! shipping circles that two British freighters have been chartered in the London market for the purpose of transporting Rossian steel rails for use in the construction of extensions of one in the construction of extensions of one of the Harriman lines into Mexico. The contract for the ralls was awarded to the Societe Metallurgique Russo-Belgo, which operates steel works on the Black sea.

The United States Steel Products Export company of this city, which concern takes save at the force of the United States.

export company of this city, which concern takes are at "he fore as budness of the United States Steel corporation submitted a bid for the Harman contract but the Russian questation is understood to have been more favorable. The exact figure at which the contract was let, is, however, a secret. The original contract calls for a contract tons. 6.000 tons.

BURNED TO DEATH.

FRANCE WILL NOT | MILLION AND HALF | CORTELYOU ON TO FARMERS | TODAY'S PROBLEMS

Beet Growers Tomorrow.

CONDUCTED BY MORGAN & CO. A WIDE RANGE IS COVERED. FINANCIAL STORM SUBSIDING.

Utah-Idaho Co. and Amalgamated and Lewiston Companies Pay in Checks Of Small Denomination.

The three sugar companies of Utah and Idaho, namely, Utah-Idaho Sugar company, with headquarters in Salt Lake; the Amalgamated Sugar company, and the Lewiston Sugar company, whose headquarters are in Ogden, will tomorrow begin the stupendous work of paying out something like \$1,500,000 to their growers of beets. The several factories are in Loui, Garland, Idaho Fulls, Sugar City, Blackfoot, Nampa, Ogden, Logan, Lewiston and LaGrande, Or., but the farmers who grow the beets are located at distances as great as 75 to 100 miles from some of the factories. The payroll for beets to be worked at Lehi reaches farmers in Utah. Sanpete, Sevier,

Wasatch and Salt Lake counties. The means of paying off the farmer: "News." Owing to the impossibility of securing gold, greenbacks, or silver from the banks, the Utah-Idaho Sugar company has drawn a large number of checks of small denominations on the National City Bank of New York, These checks will take the place of currency and will be paid the farmers by all the local banks throughout Utah and Idaho, with which the sugar company does business. The payroll at the factories has already been met in these small New York checks, and as they are accepted for all trace purposes they naturally take the place of cur-

they naturally take the place of currency, as they are payable to the bearer and known to be glit edged.

In Ogden the plan followed is largely the same, except that the farmers will receive at the banks for their usual beet vouchers, cashier's checks of small denominations. These will also pass for all business needs the farmer has in the community, and Judes Roman. has in the community, and Judge Ro lapp of the Amulgamated Sugar com-pany, stated this morning that the were eagerly aiding in giving them the largest possible circulation, several leading houses, Scowcroft & Sons company, among others, having sent out word that the checks, as well as the clearing house certificates, which the several banks are issuing, will be taken in exchange for all accounts,

Judge Rolapp also states that the new order of things is working smooth-ly and satisfactorily in Ogden and throughout Weber county, even the Greek employes of the Utah Construc-tion company, having accepted the house certificates without

REGAN CASE.

Girl Refuses to Testify Against Olsen, Who is Discharged.

The case of the state vs Albert Andrus, the young man charged with criminal assault upon 15-year-old Margaurite Regan, was continued this morning by Judge Diehl until tomorrow morning.

The case of the state vs Ray Olson, siso accused of a similar crime with the girl, was discharged from custory and the case dismissed this morning on motion of Assistant County Attor-Carlson. - The Regan girl refused his morning to testify against Olson.

CULVER MEDAL FOR AMUNDSEN

Chicago. Nov. 14.—Capt. Roald Amandsen, the Norwegian Arctic explorer and discoveres of the northwest pasage, received formal notification has night that the Helen Culver gold medal for natable achievement in science and tiscovery had been awarded him. The innauncement was made at a meeting of the deographic society of Chicago.

The medal is the first award made by he society. Prof. Henry J. Cox, chief of the local weather bureau, made the

Before the True Value Of Credit.

Various Plans Advocated for Currency Reform Must be Edgidly Scrutinized.

New York, Nov. 14 .- Secy, of the Preasury Cortelyou addressed the Merchants' association of New York today on the financial situation. He spoke

CORTELYOU'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: As a native of New York it is peculiarly gratifying to me to have this opportuniy of meeting such a representative body of its business men-representative not only of its commercial and industriel interests, but of an association that was organized, as your publi-cations state, 'to foster its trade and

welfare.

"At the outset let me say that I am commissioned to deliver to you a measage of hearty congratulations and best wishes, coupled with a renewed assurance of appreciation of your co-operation in many matters of public moment.

That measage is from the president of message is from the president

tended address; in fact, I shall-take bu

ter of this gathering and the events of the past few weeks. "Your invitation to participate in these exercises of your tenth annivers-ary was accepted some weeks ago. Let us hope then in what we have just been through we have all had that kind of experience. Among other things we have learned, too, more fully perhaps than heretofere, the value of credit in the business world and have had brought home to us anew the fact that it is a most delicate part of a most delicate mechanism. We have learned where weak places were, where improper practises obtained. We have learned again the value of co-operation.

"In some directions what was weak

again the value of co-operation. "In some directions what was weak has been strengthened and wint is all luportant, if any man has been guilty of a violation of trust that makes him amenable to the law we may feel confident that its processes, in orderly manner and regardless of sensational incitement for or against him will be evoked in the interest of the public."

"The financial Institutions of this great city have undergone during the great city have undergone during the past three works one of the greatentiests they have ever undergoner and when the people of the country realize, as those of us who are familiar with the conditions realize, what they have done to stay pands and re-establian confidence the measure of public approval of their services will be Jarge indeed. Other great commercial and industrial centers have co-operated, and back of them all has stood the government, as representing all the people, seeking to aid only legitimate

government, as representing all the people, seeking to aid only legitimate interests and to render assistance to every state and every section.

FINANCIAL, STORM SUBSIDING.

"Now that the financial storm appears to be subsiding we should turn our attention more and more to the relief of the country at large. In the south and west and on the Pacific coast and in other sections there are heavy demands on all available funds for the movement of the crops, for the for the movement of the crops, for the continuance of other mercantile undertakings, and what we must not for a moment forget, for the employment of labor. One of the most gratifying incidents of our recent trouble has been the prompt and patriotic response of many of our great labor organizations to the appeal of employers co-operation. This co-operation

FIRST DUTY OF ALL: "It is a time when every citizen should assume his share of the bur-

den. The hearding of money, the exaction of unnecessarily harsh equicaments in business dealings, retard our return to normal conditions. The hearded money should be put back in the banks and the exactions of bank Monmonth Iil. Nov. 14.—The main estands and the exactions of bank of them will be accommoding or Monroetth college is bottom to actual business necessities, tomorrow for New York of Fig. 18 and to have caught from an explosion to the latetory.

money of the country, wherever hoarded, were at once put back to until its functions in the channels of t ade, there would be within 14 hours an a most complete reminiption of business opera-tions. I doubt whether we can be any way estimate the loss that has fallen upon those who have, either from seman or misguided motives, thus drawn their money from places of more than reasonable extert to at it where.

than reasonable sarety to put it where it has been lost through robbery or fire or other misfortune.

"During perious of anxiety and un-real, the president and his advisors are appealed to from all quarters with sug-scated remedical for existing evils scated remedica for existing evils. Some are worthy of serious considera-tion, but many, very many, do not fal-within the classification. A case to point is the suggestion of various kinds that are now made for currency re-form. This subject is one of great support to ever citizen, and it must one of the government

CURRENCY REFORM PLANS.

"The various plans advocated for cur-ency referm must be subjected to rigo-ciutiny, to the end that the cit zens f every section shall be fairly treated. their needs and requirements consul-id, and above all, that whatever act on is finally taken, it shall be so cound and wholesome as to enhance ou comnding among the nations

of the world.

other grave problems before us. Their soution will not be a thing of a month or a year. We must approach them with a mind to enter on a dispassionate judgment, and seek, as our ultimate alm, justice as between man and man. "In the great field of legislation what we need are fewer and better laws and better enforcement of them. Amendments to existing statutes admittedly distective will de much to point out limitations and define liability. We should have more co-operation in business whether among the banks or among mercentile establishments and their undertakings, each to operate on thiong mercantile establishments and their undertakings, each to operate on its field, controlled or regulated by aw to the extent that will fully safe-cuard the interests of the psople, and hat far only, but so devised that each as ready at all times to unite with othwhen danger threatens, for the pro-tion of credit, for the stability of liness and for the maintenance of

business and for the maintenance of national honor.

"However serious our problems, and especially, however keen may be the mandial embarrassments of these recent occurrences, we must not allow any temporary setback to stay our progress or prosperly. We may well say, as we are recovering from this one, what a great president of the past has said: Resuscitation will not be promoted by recrimination. The distrust of the present will not be refleved by a distrust of the future. A patriot makes a better citizen than a pessimist. The country is not going backward, but forward. American energy has not been destroyed by the storms of the past. It will kriumph through wise and beneficent legislation.

"We may well recall, too, this wise counsel from his successor whose message of congratulation and good will I delivered to you a few moments ago.

FOUNDATION AND SUPERSTRUC-TURE.

"Let us go on with the work of the material upbuilding of this coun-try, and at the same time remember that, vital though it is to have a good foundation of material well being, yet it is only the foundation and upon it must be built the superstructure of the moral and apiritual higher life or the patien.

of the nation.

"And finally, we may well recall, as peculiarly applicable to present conditions, the sensible words of a recent editorial in one of our great newspapers: "This is not the time to assail credit, but to give it confidence; that not the time to held other menter worthy and less patriotic than ourless worthy and less patriotic than our-selves. The need of the hour is to sink prejudice and partisanship for the national good. We must restore national good. We must restor affdence in men, confidence in meth s, confidence in business Tha

great deal on the lines laid down hen it organized. You have achiev-ir results highly creditable to your-lyes and of great benefit to this mmunity. You have initiated methcommunity. You have initiated methods, stimulated trade and have been one of the bulwarks of commercial henor. The opportunity was never greater than at present for the employment of your resources and the consecration of your activities in worthy services. I believe what you have already done is the indication, but not the measure, of what you will do for the important interest your

BLOOD MONEY.

Mrs. Anne Trulock Will Pay to Have Some Transfused.

New York, Nov. 14.—Flifty dollars and expenses will go to the person who is healthy and will part with a quantity of blood for the benefit of Mrs. And Trulock of Montelair, N. J. An advertisement to this effect has been published by her husband, Carl E. Trulock, who is manager for a manufacturing concern in Lower Broadway. acturing concern in Lower Broadway.
Mrs. Trulock has had anaemia all her
ife, but of late years her condition has
become so much worse that not long
since the doctors were abliged to ampulate her arm. Even this desperate exredient has not helped her, and she is
now confined to her hed in a critical
sondition. The physicians hold that
nothing can save her except an infusion
of healthy blood. Mr. Trulock offered
almself for the purpose but the doctorfound that the strain incident to his
wife's condition had so weakened him
that his blood was not of the required hat his blood was not of the require

CHARLES T. BARNEY COMMITS SUICIDE.

New York, Nov. 14 .- Charles T. Barney, president of the Knickerbocker Trust company, committed suicide at his home this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN TAGGART.

Issues Call for Meeting of Democratic National Committee Nov. 22.

Prench Lick, Ind., Nov. 14.—Chairman Thomas Tagasri of the Democratic National committee, announced today that he had issued a call for a meeting of the members of the committee at French Lick, Nov. 22. The time and place for the next Democratic national convention will be discussed at the meeting, among other subjects but no final aution will be taken. The time and place for the meeting of the committee to satisfe definitely the national convention question will decided on. The cities that are applicants for the convention are Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Lauis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Atlantic City.

Mambers of the National committee will be here three or four days, then will be accommended by their strength.

Il be here three or four days, Uses, them will be accompanied by their families. Challenger for New York and will re-turn with some of the eastern mem-

INDIGTMENT READ

If Case Proved, Prosecution Will Ask for Murder in First Degree Verdict.

DEFENSE WILL BE INSANITY

At the Time Shots Were Fired That Killed Ex-Senator Arthur Brown.

Defendant More Composed But Occasionally Showed Emotion-Has Sympathy of Speciators.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., Nov. 14 .- Insanity at the time the shots were fired at Arthur Brown which ended his life, will undoubtedly be the defense when Dist. Atty. Baker shall have proved the shooting. His assisjant, Mr. Turner, read the indictment at 15 minutes past Il and told the jury she had threatened to kill him before, and the government will try to prove that she followed him across the continent, with the deliberate purpose of killing him. "If we succeed in producing such proof, we shall ask for a verdict of murder in the first degree," was the conclud-ing sentence of Mr. Tuener's address,

MRS. BRADLEY SAT BOWED. Throughout the reading of the indictment and opening remarks for the government, Mrs. Bradley sat with nowed head and tremors of emotion shook her form. Not once did she raise her eyes, but occasionally the move-ments of her handkerchief showed that her emotions were too much for her.

THE JURY. Thirty talesmen were examined by the court and attorneys before the final man was accepted. Nearly all those rejected fibis morning were excused because of pronounced and deep seated conscientious scruples against capital punishment for a woman. The men who are to determine whether Anala M. Bradiey was insane at the time she shot Arthur Brown, for that appears to be the one point at issue, seem to be fully up to the average in intelligence to be the one point at issue, seem to be rully up to the average in intelligence and much to the astonishment of counsel for both sides, little difficulty was experienced in making the final selection when the talesmen with conscientious scruples had been eliminated, but although every man of the 12 expressed mimself as able to render an impartial verdict and each declared that he would not be influenced by the fact that the defendant is a woman in any would not be influenced by the fact that the defendant is a woman in any manner in rendering a verdict, there is still a strong undercurrent of sentiment among the natives of the District of Columbia. Maryland and Virginia, and nearly all of them were born on or near the banks of the Potomac, against nanging a woman under any circumstances. Then, too, while the jury each and all declared that they do not believe that any one has a right to take the law into his own hands to secure redress for wrongs, it is doubtful if 12 men can be found in this district to condemn a woman for such an act provided it can be shown that no other hope for redress was possible for her.

ope for redress was possible for her, SYMPATHY OF SPECTATORS. The sympathy of the spectators in the courtroom is undoubtedly yery the courtroom is undoubtedly very a gety for the prisoner, and as there is no apparent intent on the part of the defense to dispute the fact that Frown was shot by Mrs. Bradley, she will have to depend upon either the "unwritten law" or a plea of temporary insanity for her hope of escape from the death penalty or a look term of linthe death penalty or a long term of in-

COMPLETING JURY.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Nov. 13.—When Judge Stafford took his seat on the bench in the criminal court No. 1 at 10 o'clock today, the court resumed its efforts to complete the jury by which the triat of Mrs. Bradley, on the charge of murdering ex-U. S. Senator Brown, will be neard. There were at that time II men the farm pox, but as the defense but in the jury box, but as the defense had to its credit three challenges and the dbility that all of them magni be ex-The attorneys on both sides of time case, however, seemed well satisfied with most of the jurymen.

MRS. BRADLEY MORE COMPOSED. Mrs. Bradley appeared on time again today and was more composed than at the beginning of yesterday's session of he court. En was an yesterday the two sat apart, the elder me, the seat 10 or 13 feet distant from the

The proceeding of securing a jury was resumed and one after another talesman indicated such bias that only one of the first 14 could be accepted. Some of them had formed an opinion upon reading the account of the shootexpressed themselves stated that their

expressed themselves stated that their stitute a fixed prejudice.

Others were opposed to capital punishment. A still larger number expressed objection to inflicting the death penalty on a woman. Of the latter that be likely as a fair representative. He said that he was opposed to capital punishment, and when pressed added that his opposition was especially

ainst capital punishment?" persiated that case I have," the jury re-

ended.

Is it such that you could not render verdict according to the law?

'In this case I don't think I could."

'In this case I don't think I could."
Productick the sould, with man, had formed an opinion and said that it could not be changed because there had been in his own family a case similar ra this.

The fifteenth man called was George V. Turnburth, a painter, who was I first men of the day to meet all the raquinements. He was temperarily accepted by both sides, but he had its sooner taken his soni in the box than one of the men relected generally was excused by the claim. The statement man called west excluded because he is the apperintendent of the timperastonic cametery and expects to be birdy.

W. H. Rupertoux a paper hunger, was acceptable on general principles, but he

SWORN ON MOSES.

Abraham H. Levy was the